

POLITICAL.

CIRCULAR OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The Cincinnati Commercial has the following dispatch dated Albany, Aug. 16:  
The Republican National Committee, at their meeting recently held in this city, issued the following Circular to their Republican friends throughout the Union:

In the judgment of the undersigned members of the Republican National Committee, the time has arrived for consultation and preliminary action in regard to the approaching struggle for the Presidency, and they beg, therefore, to call your attention to the suggestions which follow. The Republican party and its origin in the obvious and just opposition to the proslavery policies of the Slave Power, and maintaining for the States respectively their reserved rights and sovereignties. In the contest of 1856, by the presentation and advocacy of the true science of Government, it laid the foundation of a permanent political organization, although it did not, as possession of the power to establish principles. When the result, adverse to its efforts and its hopes, was declared, it unaffectedly acquiesced, giving to the victor, for the sake of the country, its best wishes for an honest and fair administration of the Government.

How far Mr. Buchanan's Administration has realized these wishes is now plain to the world. With the executive power of the Government in his hands, his Administration has failed in every respect to meet the expectations of the people, and has presented the most humiliating spectacle of corruption, extravagance, dishonesty, recklessness, and broken faith. It is not only the cause of our opponents, but the cause of our friends, who are distinguished for their disinterestedness and party fidelity, who are distinguished by their principle, and threatened with disruption by the rival aspirations and struggles of its leading politicians. Experience has only served to strengthen the conviction of its absolute necessity, in the reformation of the National Government, and of the wisdom and justice of its purposes and aims.

Although some of the exciting incidents of the election of 1856 have been partially disposed of by the press, enterprises and vanity of the people, the duty of Republicans to adhere to their principles, as enunciated at Philadelphia, and to labor for their establishment, was never more pressing than at this moment. The attitude of the Slave Power is persistently insolent and aggressive. It demands the country and its resources, and it is determined to control the National Government; not content with the dispensation of the honors and emoluments of the National Administration; not content with its well-known influence—always pernicious over the legislation at the national capital—but it demands fresh concessions, and it is determined to strengthen its character, the creature of State legislation, which the Federal Government is not authorized to establish or extend by any grant of delegated powers. It demands by an unauthorized assumption of power, and it is determined to strengthen its character, the creature of State legislation, which the Federal Government is not authorized to establish or extend by any grant of delegated powers.

Upon no organization except that of the Republican party can the country rely for successful resistance to these monstrous propositions, and for the correction of the gross abuses which have characterized the present National Administration. It is the duty, then, of all patriotic men who wish for the establishment of Republican principles, and who are determined to strengthen this organization for the coming struggle. There is much to be done, involving earnest labor and the expenditure of time and money; there should be:

First: A thorough understanding and interchange of sentiments and views between the Republicans of every section of the country.

Second: An effective organization of the Republican voters of each State, county and town, so that our party may know its strength and its deficiencies, its power and its needs, before we engage in the Presidential struggle.

Third: The circulation of well-considered documents, making clear the position of the Republican party, and exposing the dangerous character of the principles and policy of the Administration.

Fourth: Public addresses in localities where they are desired and needed, by able champions of the Republican cause.

Fifth: A large and general increase of the circulation of Republican journals throughout the country. To give practical effect to these suggestions, the aid and faithful expenditure of which the undersigned will hold themselves responsible. The vast patronage of the Federal Government will be wielded against us, to which we can oppose nothing but earnest and devoted devotion to the Republican cause, and the voluntary pecuniary efforts of our Republican friends.

In conclusion, the undersigned may be permitted to express their opinion that the signs of the times are auspicious for the Republican party, and that in their judgment direct and patriotic action throughout the country, promise to secure a Republican victory in 1860. Looking, however, to encourage hopes which may be disappointed, and to place their appeal for aid and cooperation upon the assurance of success is contrary to that which they rely most confidently upon the patriotism and zeal of their Republican brethren for success and cooperation; and, finally, we have the right to be very respectfully, your obedient servants.

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continued to routine business—receiving reports of organizations, returns, &c., thus affording opportunity for the arrival of those who suppose the meeting fixed for the 24th.

The following is the official vote by which Emerson, Esq. (who has been elected to Congress from the 13th District of Tennessee):

Candidate	Vote	Percentage
Emerson	1,170	53.7
W. H. Hill	1,000	46.3
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Two years ago, Athens, Democrat, was elected by a majority of 125.

John Ross, who has recently been re-elected Principal Chief of the Cherokee Indians, has held that position for 31 consecutive years. He was elected under the first Constitution of the Nation in 1828, and has been re-elected every four years since, almost without opposition. He is an educated man, of mixed Indian and Caucasian blood, somewhat more than 60 years of age, has the sense to write short messages to the Council, and enjoys unbounded popularity among the civilized redskins. This Chief is understood to be a descendant of Daniel Ross, a Scotchman, who married a daughter of McDonald, a Scotchman, who married a Cherokee woman. McDonald was at the time of the American Revolution agent for George III. among the Cherokees.

Returns from 100 counties, official from 80, give the following vote for Supreme Judge of Missouri: Ewing, 33,633; Adams, 26,789; Hall, 32,733. Adams in the north, and Bolinger, Butler, Caps, Girardeau, Carter, Douglas, Dunklin, Hickory, Jasper, Polk, Scott, Stone and Texas Counties, south of the river, remain to be heard from. The above aggregate include 726 votes given to W. H. Hill in Shelby, but do not include 160 votes given to W. B. Hill in Christian, and 13 votes given to W. P. Hill in Washington County.

PERSONAL.

We have received a letter from Boston, which states that one of the gentlemen who received the diploma of D. D. from Harvard College is a layman, and not a clergyman as the Faculty of the College seem to have supposed. Our correspondent does not mention the name, but we suppose he refers to Prof. Howard Crosby, of this city.

The Hon. Jacob Collamer, one of the Vermont United States Senators, will give the Annual Address at the New Hampshire State Agricultural Fair, to be held at Dover on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of October.

Mr. Horace Vernet has returned to Paris from Italy, with materials for some magnificent tableaux of recent events.

It is now stated that the project of erecting a new Plymouth Church in Brooklyn for Henry Ward Beecher has been abandoned, and that the Trustees have decided to enlarge the present edifice.

The authors of the "Betsey Blake" letters, published in *The Home Journal*, is writing a novel for that journal.

Mrs. Anna V. Brown, widow of the late Postmaster-General, has presented the Tennessee Historical Society with a valuable collection of books, embracing twenty-one volumes of American State papers, running from March 3, 1789, to March 3, 1800.

The yacht *Treasure*, whose arrival at Gloucester we chronicled the other day, has returned to this port, bringing back her party of pleasure-seekers, eighteen in all, alive and well. Among them were the Hon. Geo. M. Scranton, Henry M. Fuller, and G. A. Grow of Pennsylvania; Mr. Wm. H. Buel, Controller of Connecticut; Mr. Charles Scribner, publisher, of this city, and the Rev. J. M. Hickok. The *Treasure* sailed here on the 6th inst., and has visited New-London, Newport, New-Bedford, Gloucester, Salem, Boston, and other places. "Along shore." Of course, the passengers enjoyed the trip, and of course caught a great many fish—black fish, particularly. Of course, they all looked browner than when they took ship, and have laid up a good stock of health and strength.

The *Manchester Mirror* says it is understood that Judge Sawyer of Nashua will reside from the Supreme Bench of New-Hampshire during the coming Autumn. This will make two vacancies, Chief-Justice Perley having already resigned.

On the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, not far from Jackson, in Tennessee, says an exchange paper, still stands the humble log-cabin, 18 by 20 feet in size, built and occupied, while it lived in the district, by the far-famed David Crockett. Its logs are fast decaying, and dereliction surrounds it.

Bishop Davis, of South Carolina, has become almost totally blind. His general health is, however, good and his vigorous mental faculties are unimpaired.

One of the Department Librarians at Washington has received a letter from Mons. Vattreux, the originator of international book exchanges, &c., concerning his project. Though he is apprehensive that his complete success at the present time may be prevented by the many obstacles which are likely to present themselves, still he trusts that there is a better day in the future for his plans.

Gov. Bissel of Illinois has appointed Dr. I. A. W. Beck as Penitentiary Commissioner in the place of the Hon. W. B. Plato, resigned.

Jerry Lind Goldschmidt is a member of the new Episcopal Church of St. John, in the parish of Putney, London. The Bishop of London recently consecrated the edifice, and Mr. Otto Goldschmidt has undertaken to act gratuitously as organist for one year.

A wedding took place at Brown's Hotel, in Washington, on Monday last. The groom was a wealthy widower, with six children, and the bride a pretty Miss of romantic eighteen, who has just completed a term as governess in the house of the groom, and was on her way to join her relatives in the Green Mountain country in a journey with him. On reaching Washington, they concluded to get married. As they arrived on Saturday night, no license could be obtained until Monday, when the legal forms were applied to the case.

Four or five years since, Jacob Terry of Cincinnati commenced suit against the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, for injuries to his wife, which has since been pending in the Delaware County Circuit Court. On Saturday last the suit was compromised, on the payment of \$4,000 and the costs of the plaintiff.

There is a very pretty quarrel just now between Monsignor Piuschelli, Roman Catholic Bishop of Sandwich, C. W., and his flock. He is accused of hatred to the Irish forming the great mass of his congregation, of having used deception to induce the Pope to change the seat of the diocese from London to Sandwich, and of having swindled the church and appropriated money belonging to it. To these charges the Bishop replies, with regard to the pecuniary accusation, he shows that the diocese is in debt; as to the change of seat, he shows that the diocese is in debt; as to the change of seat, he shows that the diocese is in debt.

An affecting rumour of a slave mother and daughter took place in Washington on Wednesday. They had been separated many years. The daughter had come from her master in Tennessee, provided by him with money and other necessaries, to find the old woman. This she did, with mother, in rage and misanthropy, too old to work, with the soldier for her degrading years.

The design of a monument to be submitted to the Charleston Calhoun Monument Association, is now in process of completion by a sculptor of South Carolina.

Carolina. The model of the monument is said to be exquisite, and has engaged all the leisure moments of the artist for two years. It is furnished with four gables doors, and is intended to be the receptacle of the remains of John C. Calhoun.

The Hon. J. H. Davis is still recovering at Oakland, Allegheny County, Md. His health is decidedly improving.

Mayor Mayo, of Richmond, accompanied by Capt. D. B. Bedford and private Thomas W. Paxon, of the Richmond Grays, left this city last evening, en route for Providence.

Mrs. Frances Temple, who cohabited Russell R. Rogers near the Boston City Hall the other day, has been fined \$25 and costs.

Two colored seamen on the schooner *George Harris*, bound to New York, are in custody at Wilmington, N. C., for attempting to abduct a slave of the Rev. Mr. Robbins. If convicted, they will, under the laws of North Carolina, suffer death.

Mr. Henry Russell has recently died at the White Sulphur Springs, Virginia. He has lately presided over the Union Bank, at Charleston, South Carolina. He was a graduate of West Point, and in his youth commanded the Washington Light Infantry, volunteering in the Florida war.

Mrs. Harrison, the venerable widow of ex-President Harrison, is very ill at her residence at North Bend.

The Alumni of Columbia College, Washington, will be addressed on the next anniversary by Robt. Old, esq., the United States District-Attorney, of the District of Columbia.

On Saturday last an affair of honor was settled in Alexandria, Va., by duel, between two youths, named E. B. Roxbury and Samuel Mortimer. A young lady, it is said, was the cause of the affair. The arms used by the belligerents were a horse pistol and a revolver. At the word, both parties presented their weapons, but only the revolver of Master Roxbury went off; and though the ball came near his opponent it did not harm him. After the first discharge, the friends of both parties interposed and prevented further hostile proceedings.

Mr. Arthur S. Denby, of Worcester, Mass., sails on Saturday next from Quebec, as bearer of dispatches from our Government to the Government of England. It is his intention to secure patents in various countries of Europe, as well as to dispose of patent rights for the American Steam Music Company of Worcester.

The *Syracuse Journal* has the following:

"There is located at or near Newburgh, in this county, a Methodist-episcopalian named Wm. H. Dana, who, together with his family, is well known in this city. About two weeks since a party of cowboys, numbering about seven or eight in number, undertook to give a 'herding' about midnight, some reason being assigned for the intrusion. Mr. Dana, who was at home, but his wife, with true heroism, fired a market loaded with buck-shot upon the lawless horse-breakers, injuring some of them quite severely, but only fatally wounding one of them fatally."

The *Vicksburg Whig* of the 12th says:

"We learn by private letter from Canton, Miss., that on Wednesday last, the Hon. Franklin Smith, the Independent Democratic candidate for Congress in this District, shot and killed a man named John C. Jones, a common laborer, in the streets of that town. A controversy arose between them about a political article in the last number of *The Commonwealth*. The wound of Mr. Van Vactor is severe, though not necessarily fatal."

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

ALBANY, August 18th, 1859.  
It will be remembered that a committee of the Legislature was appointed at its last session, to consider the condition of the ceiling of the Assembly Chamber, which committee reported it to be in an unsafe condition, and liable to fall in on the heads of members at any moment. Accordingly, it was determined to have the danger removed, and, at the same time, to prosecute other improvements which were needed.

The ceiling was temporarily propped, and the matter was placed in the hands of Gov. Morgan and Controller Church, who have promptly attended to the necessities of the case. The workmen whom they have engaged, have made considerable progress in the erection of a substantial scaffolding, to enable them to work with the more facility upon the ceiling. The speakers desk and chairs are carefully boarded over, and the members' chairs, desks, etc., are removed from the chamber. A number of men are also at work in the upper chambers tearing down partition walls and ceilings.

The other improvements upon the State buildings will doubtless be proceeded with in due time. Yesterday Gov. Morgan was at the Delevan House, looking well.

AMERICAN NORMAL SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

SECOND DAY.

From Our Own Reporters.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, Aug. 18, 1859.  
The address of Gov. Boutwell last evening on the Results of the Massachusetts Normal Schools has been much discussed by the few—about 150—who heard it. He gave a list of thirty of those Schools and some general considerations in regard to them. The first and greatest power of the Normal School was that the pupils were there for a specific purpose; they had a fixed purpose in life. Every lesson was studied and recited with special reference to the work of teaching, and the Schools were so small that the Principal could have a personal influence upon all. The first thing to be taught was how to teach the alphabet attractively. If any branches were to be neglected, it must be the higher branches, the languages, mathematics and history. The principal complaint which had been made of their Normal graduates was lack of governing power. He supposed that that was to a very great extent the gift of God. But the examination made through circulars in 1858, resulted in reports from 106 committees in favor of the graduates of Normal Schools as compared with other teachers, while only 11 reported against them. More than 200 committees testified that those schools into which no normal teacher had ever gone, had yet been greatly benefited by the raising of the standard of teaching. There should be no occasion for discipline in the Normal School. If any pupil could not govern himself, he had certainly shown his unfitness to govern others.

A discussion arose, during the course of which Gov. Boutwell stated, that although the theory of the Normal School was that it should teach how to teach, the practice was that nearly all the time was spent in teaching the ordinary branches.

Mr. Emerson thought that at least four times as much fact as theory must be given. He would also like to teach the class how to read, and to teach a class of children unacquainted with the subject taught.

In answer to questions by Mr. Hovey, it was stated that some graduates of colleges had attended Normal Schools. Mr. Cantrill, of Connecticut, stated that they had many students who spent a term in the Normal School, and then returned to their colleges. Mr. Hovey thought that it was more necessary that College graduates should attend Normal Schools than that any others should, because they generally did not understand the elementary branches. His idea of the Normal School was that it should teach how to teach, and that it should be a school for the school.

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observing good teaching, but he liked a mingling of theory and practice.

The Association was running on at 10 o'clock, when President Hovey adjourned it, with several apologies for the smallness of the attendance.

The meeting, at 8 o'clock, Mr. C. C. Hovey took the members of the Association under his command, presided them over the battle-ground of Trenton, and then adjourned the meeting to the 20th of October, and the 20th of January. Some of the houses then standing are still standing, one from which a cup of coffee was handed to Washington during the battle, and another in which was held a council of war, which resulted in the night march to Princeton. The house in which the battle was fought, was last given up to a new brick building. The picture of those battles given by Mr. Hovey, was so vivid that the Association did not meet until fully half an hour after the hour to which they adjourned.

The Rev. E. E. Wines read a paper in which he tried to show that the Normal School, like all other professional schools, must give a complete knowledge of all the branches which its graduates require, as well as the special knowledge how to teach those branches.

Mr. Hovey, however, still thought that Normal Schools should not be made to do the work of the common schools. He thought that the Normal School should be a school for the school, and that it should teach the art of teaching, and leave those things to the common schools and Academies. This was the theory, and it was not to be forgotten that the Normal School should be a school for the school, and that it should teach the art of teaching, and leave those things to the common schools and Academies.

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